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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/652,540	08/31/2000	Carol Gruchala	8285/389	4775

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BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE
P.O. BOX 10395
CHICAGO, IL 60610

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUYNH H

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2642

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/652,540

Applicant(s)

GRUCHALA, CAROL

Examiner

Quynh H. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harlow et al. (U.S. Patent 5,206,901) in view of Chestnut (U.S. Patent 6,041,114) and further in view of Caveney (U.S. Patent 5,953,401).

Regarding claims 1 and 5, Harlow et al. teaches a method of providing a telecommunication service, the method comprising: a caller (col. 4, lines 35-37 - *a person at telephone 111*) from a telephone network element in a telephone call (SSP 110), a plurality of destination options, for example, a first destination (Fig. 1, *telephone 122; col. 8, lines 32-41 - an elderly*), a second or a third destination location other than the resident (Fig. 1, *mobile telephone 136; col. 8, lines 32-41 - a relative or neighbor*); the destination in the telephone call at a switch located within a public switched telephone network (col. 4, lines 20-33); using a service control point (Fig. 1, SCP 170) that obviously having built in service logic coupled to the switch to route the telephone call to a first telephone number (Fig. 1, SCP 170 coupled to switch 110, 120, or 130 via STP 160 to route call to telephone 122 and col. 4, lines 49-54).

However, Harlow et al. does not teach providing a menu to a caller, receiving a selection from the caller; and detecting an originating dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF)

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trigger in the telephone call; interrupting the telephone call to the first telephone number; receiving a second selection of one of the destination options in the telephone call; and routing the telephone call to a second telephone number corresponding to the second selection.

Chestnut teaches providing a menu to a caller (col. 7, lines 4-14), receiving a selection from the caller (col. 7, lines 14-20). Chestnut does not teach detecting an originating dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF) trigger in the telephone call; interrupting the telephone call to the first telephone number; receiving a second selection of one of the destination options in the telephone call; and routing the telephone call to a second telephone number corresponding to the second selection

Caveney teaches a call processor for use with a telephone switching system for allowing an incoming caller to complete the call to an internal destination without operator assistance and without receiving a generated voice message wherein detecting a DTMF trigger in the telephone call after the detecting; receiving a second selection of one of the destination options and routing the telephone call to the desired selection (col. 4, lines 29-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of providing a menu to a caller, receiving a selection from the caller, as taught by Chestnut in Harlow's system in order to have a sufficient system by allowing caller to select the desired destinations, and further incorporate the features of detecting an originating dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF) trigger in the telephone call; interrupting the telephone call to the first telephone

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number; receiving a second selection of one of the destination options in the telephone call; and routing the telephone call to a second telephone number corresponding to the second selection, as taught by Caveney, in Harlow's and Chestnut's systems thus having a flexible and sufficient system by allow the caller upon completion of his discussion with a particular extension or upon receiving a busy signal to be able to dial other extension without losing the line. For example, the caller would have a chance to interrupt the telephone call to the first telephone number and select another destination without having to hang up and re-dialing the number again.

Regarding claims 2, 6, and 10, it would have been obvious to easily expand the intelligent network 100 of Harlow to further include a fourth destination and so on.

Regarding claims 3, 7, and 11, Harlow et al. teach the second destination option is for a mobile telephone (Fig. 1, 136).

Regarding claims 4, 8, and 12, Harlow et al. do not teach providing at least a portion of the menu in the telephone call after the detecting an originating DTMF trigger in the telephone call. Providing a portion of the menu in the telephone call after detecting an originating DTMF trigger in the telephone call is well known and the advantage of using it is also well known. For example, when a caller dials a number and a phone rings with no answer, the caller invokes a DTMF trigger, i.e. press #, then the caller would be connected to a VRU that plays greeting and menu options for the caller again or goes back to the main menu.

Claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Harlow et al. teach a computer readable medium having

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computer readable data (col. 2, lines 25-32 - *where Harlow discussed intelligent network, comprising SSPs, STPs, shared database and col. 3, lines 32-57*).

Regarding claim 13, Harlow et al. teach receiving a personal identification number in the telephone call (col. 3, lines 65-68 - *where Harlow discussed one of the destination is at ISDN telephone 122, hence a personal identification number of incoming call is in the ISDN set*).

Regarding claim 14, Harlow et al. teach the telephone call is initially placed to a special directory number or primary number. Hence, it would have been obvious that the special directory number would be a toll-free number.

Regarding claims 15-17, Harlow et al. teach the telephone network element is part of a public switched telephone network (Fig. 1 and col. 3, line 32 through col. 4, line 34).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17 have been considered but are moot in view of new ground(s) or rejection. Applicant's arguments are addressed in the above claims rejection.

Applicant argues that Harlow is directed to a system for alerting a plurality of telephones in response to an incoming call to a destination directory number. Examiner respectfully submits that in one embodiment, Harlow et al. teaches (col. 8, lines 32-37) that an elderly person is living alone, after ringing a telephone for a period of time and

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the elderly person did not answer the phone, then ring a second destination of a relative.

Applicant argues that Harlow does not teach providing a menu to a caller. Examiner respectfully submits that this is a 103 rejection, and Chestnut reference teaches providing a menu to a caller. Similarly, Caveney does not teach providing a menu to a caller since Chestnut teaches providing a menu to a caller. Caveney teaches (col. 4, lines 29-34) that detecting a DTMF trigger in the telephone call after the detecting; receiving a second selection of one of the destination options and routing the telephone call to the desired selection.

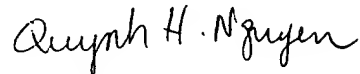
4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7489. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:15 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Quynh H. Nguyen".

Quynh H. Nguyen
Patent Examiner
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